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LETTER DATED 3 DECEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward herewith the final documents issued by the Council of the Council for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) at its fourth meeting held in Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1993.

I would be grateful to you if you could have the aforementioned documents circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francesco Paolo FULCI
Permanent Representative

Annex I

The Council for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the new Europe - our security is indivisible

The CSCE Council held its fourth meeting in Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1993.

The Ministers expressed deep concern that threats to peace and stability proliferate and that crises, widespread violence and open confrontations persist. They strongly condemned the increasing violations of human rights and humanitarian law and the attempt of countries to acquire territories by the use of force. The increasing flow of refugees and appalling human suffering caused by armed conflicts must be urgently alleviated. The Ministers reiterated the personal accountability of those responsible for crimes against humanity.

Despite these events, there is encouraging progress in human rights, democracy and the rule of law in several parts of the CSCE area. The Ministers expressed satisfaction with the spread of free elections and the development of democratic institutions registered in many participating States. The Ministers intended to ensure that CSCE provides appropriate support for these efforts.

To promote the process of democratic change, the Ministers reiterated their determination to base their common action on solidarity, the comprehensive concept of security and freedom of choice of security relations. By utilizing the CSCE agreed set of standards and principles, participating States can demonstrate their unity of purpose and action and thus help to make security indivisible.

The Ministers agreed to strengthen the CSCE role as a pan-European and transatlantic forum for cooperative security as well as for political consultation on the basis of equality. CSCE can be especially valuable as the first line of joint action on the underlying causes of conflict. At the heart of the CSCE efforts is the struggle to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in the CSCE area.

The Ministers stressed the need to make wider use of CSCE capabilities in early warning and preventive diplomacy and to integrate further the human dimension in this endeavour. They commended the contribution of the High Commission on National Minorities to the development of these capabilities. They furthermore welcomed an increased role of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension, as well as the contributions of the CSCE missions in the field of conflict prevention and crisis management. The goal of further efforts should be to improve abilities to address potential crises at an early stage.

The Ministers also welcomed proposals to undertake jointly specific action to enhance stability.

In this respect, the Ministers expressed appreciation for the presentation of the initiative for a "pact for stability" made by the European Union.

They also welcomed the proposed "partnership for peace" initiative being worked out among participants in the North Atlantic Cooperation Council.

The Ministers agreed to pursue the possibility of enhancing capabilities to apply CSCE crisis management arrangements on a case-by-case basis to situations involving third-party forces when such arrangements are determined to be supportive of CSCE objectives.

The Ministers agreed to commit the necessary political, human and financial resources to the expanding operational tasks of CSCE. They pledged to utilize the innovative means which CSCE can bring to bear in dealing with the day-to-day challenges of change.

The Ministers also agreed to deepen CSCE cooperation with the United Nations, as well as with European and transatlantic organizations. They welcomed all cooperative efforts by such organizations to make contributions towards stability.

The Ministers underlined the importance of the work of the Forum for Security Cooperation. They encouraged completion of the Programme for Immediate Action, including the proposal to establish a code of conduct.

Looking towards the Budapest Summit in December 1994, the Ministers determined to make their cooperation more concrete and effective through the action programme below. In so doing, the CSCE participating States will demonstrate that, however varied their histories and backgrounds, their security is truly indivisible.

To give substance and direction to their commitments, the Ministers have agreed on an action programme to be implemented through the decisions which they have adopted today.

These decisions, inter alia, address the following issues:

(a) (i) The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Examination, as a complement to the efforts of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, of a CSCE contribution to regional security;

(ii) The responsibilities of the CSCE Mission in Georgia will be widened to include the promotion of human rights and the development of democratic institutions. A proposal will be elaborated on possible arrangements for CSCE liaison with and monitoring of the Joint Peace-keeping forces established under the Sochi Agreement of 24 June 1992;

(iii) In Moldova, the work of the CSCE Mission will be intensified;

(iv) A new CSCE mission will be sent to Tajikistan, to help to build democratic institutions and processes there;

(v) The remaining Russian troops will shortly complete their orderly withdrawal from the territories of the Baltic States as agreed;

(b) CSCE crisis management capabilities regarding situations involving third-party military forces will be further considered;

(c) The role of the High Commissioner on National Minorities will be enhanced;

(d) The human dimension will be further integrated into the CSCE political consultation process; the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension will be reinforced;

(e) The CSCE will play a more active role in promoting cooperation in the economic dimension;

(f) Cooperation and contacts with the United Nations and European and transatlantic organizations shall be improved;

(g) A permanent committee of CSCE for political consultations and decision-making will be created in Vienna, where also a new CSCE secretariat with comprehensive tasks will be established. A decision on CSCE legal capacity was taken;

(h) Integration of recently admitted participating States will receive new impetus;

(i) Relations between CSCE and non-participating Mediterranean States will be further developed;

(j) The role of CSCE in combating aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia and anti-semitism will be strengthened.

Annex II

Decisions
by
the Rome Council meeting

I. REGIONAL ISSUES

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the situation in the region

1.1 War motivated by aggressive nationalism and territorial gains is still raging in Bosnia and Herzegovina, causing further immense suffering to the civilian population. At the same time danger of war persists in Croatia.

Violations of basic human rights continue unabated and the policy and practice of ethnic cleansing is being pursued unhindered. All hostilities must stop immediately. Efforts of the international community to stop the war must be continued in order that a durable, fair and just political solution could urgently be found along the principles agreed by all parties at the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to a comprehensive solution of all issues dealt with by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

The Ministers welcomed the resumption of the peace talks in Geneva, which resulted from presentation of an Action Plan by the European Union. They urged the parties to take advantage of the initiative represented by the European Union Action Plan to reach a political solution to the conflict.

The Ministers reconfirmed their support for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of all countries in the region, and refuse to recognize any territorial acquisition by force.

They reaffirmed their earlier decisions which have yet to be implemented, especially, in the light of the onslaught of winter conditions, those concerning the need to reopen airports and establish humanitarian corridors and safe areas.

The current situation in United Nations protected area zones jeopardizes the territorial integrity of Croatia. These territories should be peacefully reintegrated into the political and legal system of Croatia. Tension and armed incidents continue there, threatening the renewal of hostilities. An agreed modus vivendi in United Nations protected area zones should be achieved. Mutual recognition of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Croatia would be an essential element for stability in their relations and in the region as a whole.

Those responsible for brutal violations of human rights must be held accountable. Ministers, in this context, welcome that the International War Crimes Tribunal has begun its work. They expressed particular concern over violations of human rights committed by paramilitary troops.

1.2 The Ministers underlined the importance of continued CSCE focus on Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and mandated continued monitoring of compliance with CSCE norms and principles, promotion of respect for human

rights and protection of national minorities in the whole of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

They continued to believe that an international presence in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina would help to prevent the spillover of the conflict to these regions. They called for the early and unconditional return of the Missions of Long Duration to Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina as part of the overall CSCE efforts to ease local tensions, guard against violations of human rights, encourage dialogue and reconciliation between the communities. They called for the establishment and promotion of democratic rights, processes and institutions as well as for the renewal of talks on the future status of Kosovo.

1.3 They stressed that a decisive condition for participation in the CSCE is the full compliance by Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) with all CSCE principles, commitments and decisions.

1.4 Concerned about the risks for a spillover of the conflict to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the Ministers instructed the CSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje to continue its activities unabated.

1.5 The Ministers agreed that the important work of the sanctions assistance missions, set up to monitor the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions on sanctions, will continue undiminished.

The Ministers recognized that States in the region bear a major economic burden of the implementation of the sanctions. In order to help to ease the unintended negative consequences of the sanctions for States in the region, the Ministers decided to hold a special ad hoc meeting of senior officials, which will focus on identifying priorities for various international projects to assist affected States in the region better to cope with the effects of the sanctions. The European Union CSCE Sanctions Coordinator will invite relevant international organizations to participate and contribute to this meeting. It will be held before the end of January 1994.

1.6 Looking to the future, the Ministers affirmed their intention to participate actively in efforts to build a just and lasting peace in the region. They stressed that CSCE stands ready, in cooperation with others, to contribute to a future process of reconciliation, rehabilitation and rebuilding of democratic institutions and processes and the rule of law.

The Ministers requested the Permanent Committee of CSCE to examine how the CSCE institutions, CSCE missions and other instruments, expertise and regional experience could best be utilized in future concerted international efforts to this end, in coordination with the United Nations and the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

1.7 The Ministers affirmed that military security and stability in South Eastern Europe is important for peace and stability in the CSCE area as a whole.

The Ministers agreed that, as a complement to the continuing efforts towards achieving a comprehensive settlement to the conflict and issues dealt with by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia a CSCE contribution to regional security through arms control and disarmament as well as confidence- and security-building should be examined by the CSCE Forum for Security Cooperation.

2. Georgia

2.1 Faced with the alarming situation in Georgia, the Ministers stressed that the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Georgia must be preserved. They pledged to respond with generosity to the appeals for humanitarian assistance, in particular by the United Nations, and to intensify the efforts of CSCE to help to stabilize the situation in the country.

2.2 The Ministers welcomed the beginning of talks with the parties to the Abkhazian conflict in Geneva under United Nations auspices and with the participation of CSCE. CSCE stands ready to contribute to the negotiation of a stable cease-fire and a political solution to the conflict, as well as to cooperate with United Nations efforts in Abkhazia, for example by dispatching observers or providing liaison officers.

2.3 The Ministers strongly urged the parties to the Georgian-Ossetian conflict to break the present stalemate and begin, without preconditions, a political dialogue that would lead to the convening of an international conference, under CSCE auspices and with United Nations participation, to negotiate a solution to the conflict. They also requested the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office and the CSCE mission on the basis of the report by the Chairman-in-Office of the Council on her visit to the Transcaucasian States to elaborate a proposal, for the consideration by the Committee of Senior Officials, for possible arrangements for liaison with the Joint Peace-keeping Forces established under the Sochi Agreement of 24 June 1992. The existing mandate and rules of engagement of these forces would be examined by the Personal Representative and the CSCE Mission with a view to establishing more comprehensive monitoring and oversight of the activities of the Joint Peace-keeping Forces.

2.4 The Ministers decided that the responsibilities of the CSCE Mission should be widened to include also the promotion of respect for human rights in the whole of Georgia and the rendering of assistance for the development of legal and democratic institutions and processes, including the elaboration of a new Constitution for Georgia. Administrative and financial implications of these additional tasks should be decided by the Permanent Committee of CSCE on the basis of a proposal by the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office.

The Ministers also requested the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension to identify, where possible in cooperation with the Council of Europe, specific projects to develop the legal and democratic foundations of the Republic of Georgia.

2.5 The Ministers asked the Chairman-in-Office to pursue with the United Nations, as a matter of urgency, the recommendation by the Chairman-in-Office of the Council that a joint CSCE/United Nations Special Representative at high level be appointed with a mandate to address the whole range of problems facing the country and to coordinate the efforts of CSCE and the United Nations in Georgia. They requested the Chairman-in-Office to inform the Committee of Senior Officials or the Permanent Committee of CSCE on the results of his efforts.

3. Republic of Moldova

3.1 While welcoming that there had been no fighting over the past year, the Ministers expressed concern that the lack of progress in finding a political solution to the problems related to the Trans-Dniester region impeded the development of stability and democracy in the Republic of Moldova. The Ministers also stressed that the use of military forces to stabilize the situation cannot be a substitute for a political solution of the problems.

3.2 The Ministers called on all parties involved urgently to speed up negotiations on a special status for the Trans-Dniester region within the context of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova and bring them to a mutually acceptable solution. They urged the parties to address the language problems and to make full use of the confidence-building and other proposals made by the CSCE Mission to facilitate the negotiating process. They instructed the CSCE Mission to seek to play an even more active role in maintaining contact with the parties and promoting an early political settlement.

The Ministers also called for early progress in negotiations on the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of the Russian 14th Army from the Republic of Moldova. They stressed that progress on the withdrawal of these troops cannot be linked to any other question, with due regard to existing agreements. They called on the parties concerned to facilitate the work of the CSCE Mission by allowing it to follow closely the negotiations, to participate in the meetings of the Joint Control Commission and to move freely in the security zone. the Ministers expressed their own full support for the achievement of these objectives.

3.3 The Ministers agreed that long-term peace and stability in the Republic of Moldova also required the development of democratic structures and processes and the implementation of commitments to human rights for the whole of the Republic of Moldova. They therefore welcomed the decision of the Government to hold elections for a new parliament and its intention to draft a new Constitution. They also instructed the CSCE Mission to continue to promote full respect for human rights and the rule of law, including in individual cases such as the trial of the so called "Ilascu group".

The Ministers requested the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension to continue and expand its cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Moldova on legal and human rights issues

and to prepare for a central role in monitoring the forthcoming electoral process in all parts of the Republic of Moldova.

4. Tajikistan

4.1 The Ministers reiterated their concern over the situation in Tajikistan. They expressed their determination to help to stabilize the situation within Tajikistan in close cooperation with the United Nations and to create favourable conditions for progress towards democracy. They noted collective efforts in this regard by a group of member countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

4.2 The Ministers decided to establish a CSCE mission to Tajikistan. The Mission will maintain contact with and facilitate dialogue and confidence-building between regionalist and political forces in the country; actively promote respect for human rights; promote and monitor the adherence to CSCE norms and principles; promote ways and means for CSCE to assist in the development of legal and democratic political institutions and processes; keep CSCE informed about further developments.

4.3 The CSCE Mission will initially be composed of four persons. It will cooperate and coordinate with the United Nations representation in Dushanbe in the fulfilment of its tasks. The Chairman-in-Office will remain in contact with the United Nations on these matters. The Head of Mission will explore practical ways and means to coordinate the efforts in the field, including the possibility of joint office facilities. He/she will submit a proposal for administrative and financial modalities for the Mission to the Permanent Committee of CSCE for decision not later than 15 January 1994.

5. Baltic States

5.1 The Ministers recalled the commitments undertaken under paragraph 15 of the Helsinki Summit Declaration 1992 and in the Stockholm Summary of conclusions.

5.2 They stressed the political significance of the speedy withdrawal of the remaining Russian troops from the territories of the Baltic States. They welcomed the completion of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Lithuania by 31 August 1993.

5.3 They concluded that it is necessary to intensify further the ongoing pull-out of troops and called upon the participating States concerned promptly to conclude appropriate agreements, including timetables, which will permit the completion of the orderly withdrawal of troops, including settlement on the military installation in Skrunda.

II. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPABILITIES OF CSCE IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

1. The Ministers stressed the importance of actively pursuing the deliberations that have been initiated by the Committee of Senior Officials on the further development of the capabilities of CSCE in conflict prevention and crisis management.

2. The Ministers agreed that CSCE could consider, on a case-by-case basis and under specific conditions, the setting up of CSCE cooperative arrangements in order inter alia to ensure that the role and functions of a third-party military force in a conflict area are consistent with CSCE principles and objectives.

3. The Ministers mandated the Committee of Senior Officials and the Permanent Committee to elaborate further conditions and necessary provisions for possible CSCE arrangements of this nature. In carrying out this task, they will bear in mind the proposals examined by the Committee of Senior Officials and be guided inter alia by the following principles and considerations essential to the CSCE arrangements as well as to the activities of a third-party military force: respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; consent of the parties; impartiality; multinational character; clear mandate; transparency; integral link to a political process for conflict resolution; and plan for orderly withdrawal.

4. The Ministers requested the Committee of Senior Officials to take a decision on this matter if possible at its 25th meeting.

III. HIGH COMMISSIONER ON NATIONAL MINORITIES

Bearing in mind the close interrelationship between questions relating to national minorities and conflict prevention, the Ministers encouraged the High Commissioner on National Minorities to pursue his activities under his mandate. They recognized the High Commissioner on National Minorities as an innovative and effective asset in early warning and preventive diplomacy. The Ministers stressed the importance of participating States cooperating fully with the High Commissioner and supporting follow-up and implementation of his recommendations. They welcomed the decision by the Committee of Senior Officials to increase the resources available to the High Commissioner on National Minorities.

IV. THE HUMAN DIMENSION

1. The Ministers reiterated that human dimension issues are fundamental to the comprehensive security concept of CSCE. They noted that adherence to human dimension commitments remains to be consolidated in large parts of the CSCE area, and expressed particular concern that civilians continue to be the victims of atrocities in ongoing conflicts in the CSCE area. Concerned by the root causes of tension stemming from historical prejudices, the Ministers called for efforts, inter alia, through education, to promote tolerance and consciousness of belonging to a system of common values. The

Ministers stressed that implementation of human dimension commitments must be a focus of attention in CSCE's conflict prevention efforts.

2. To this end, the Ministers decided to strengthen the instruments of conflict prevention and early warning which are available within the human dimension of CSCE. They emphasized the need in this context for enhanced cooperation and coordination with relevant international organizations such as the Council of Europe, as well as with non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The following decisions were taken:

3. The political consultation process and CSCE missions:

(a) In order to further political consideration and action under the human dimension, the decision-making bodies of CSCE will consider human dimension issues on a regular basis as an integral part of deliberations relating to European security. Resources and information will be made available by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension in support of such consideration;

(b) Further emphasis will be given to human dimension issues in mandates of CSCE missions as well as in the follow-up of mission reports. To this end the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension will be given an enhanced role in the preparation of CSCE missions, inter alia, in providing information and advice to missions in accordance with its expertise;

(c) In the context of conflict prevention and crisis management, the issue of mass migration, namely displaced persons and refugees, will be addressed, as appropriate, by the Committee of Senior Officials and the Permanent Committee of CSCE, taking into account the role of other relevant international bodies.

4. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. The Ministers decided to strengthen the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension functions and operations. Inter alia, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension will enhance its activities under its mandate in the following areas:

(a) The building of an expanded database of experts in fields relevant to the human dimension. Participating States and non-governmental organizations are requested to inform the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension of experts available in fields relevant to the human dimension;

(b) Enhancement of its role in comprehensive election-monitoring;

(c) Strengthened cooperation with relevant international organizations in order to coordinate activities and identify possible areas of joint endeavour;

(d) Receiving information provided by NGOs having relevant experience in the human dimension field;

(e) Serving as a point of contact for information provided by participating States in accordance with CSCE commitments;

(f) Disseminating general information on the human dimension and international humanitarian law.

The Ministers determined that, in order to fulfil its new tasks, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension should be granted additional resources. They requested the Committee of Senior Officials to consider the financial and administrative implications of strengthening the Office as outlined above.

5. Streamlining the Moscow Mechanism. Recognizing the Moscow Mechanism as a significant intergovernmental instrument for follow-up within the human dimension, the Ministers agreed to develop its effectiveness and promote its use by expanding the resource list and shortening time-frames under the mechanism. Also the Permanent Committee of CSCE will be empowered to trigger the mechanism as well as to take follow-up action based on rapporteur's reports. To this end it was decided to modify the mechanism in accordance with annex A.

6. Building on the work of the Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension issues and the human dimension seminars:

(a) The Ministers attached significance to the outcome of the first Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues, as well as the human dimension seminars conducted. The results of the Implementation Meeting issues were welcomed and the Committee of Senior Officials and the Permanent Committee of CSCE were tasked to consider relevant follow-up to them;

(b) Enhanced follow-up by the political bodies of CSCE based on summaries of meetings and seminars on the human dimension will be sought. The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension, in consultation with interested participating States, is invited to present further proposals for appropriate follow-up action resulting from human dimension seminars to forthcoming Committee of Senior Officials or Permanent Committee meetings;

(c) The Ministers expressed their appreciation of the work carried out at the seminar on free media to stimulate editorially independent broadcast media and a free press. They reiterated their commitment to safeguard freedom of expression, a basic human right, and stressed the necessity of independent media for a free and open society. To this end the Ministers decided that better use should be made of the CSCE human dimension instruments to promote open and diverse media, including exploring the possibility of utilizing CSCE missions;

(d) Human Dimension Seminars will be held before the Budapest Review Conference on the subjects of migrant workers, local democracy and, if time

and the resources of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension permit, on Roma in the CSCE region. Other Topics proposed in the course of the Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues should be considered for inclusion in the programme of seminars for 1995 and thereafter.

V. THE ECONOMIC DIMENSION

1. The Ministers recalled the basic importance of economic transformation, development and cooperation to the realization of the CSCE's comprehensive concept of security. This concept emphasizes the interrelation between developing democratic institutions and market economics. Economic cooperation is essential to strengthening security and stability in the CSCE area. The Ministers agreed that CSCE, with its broad participation, should play an active role in promoting cooperation in the economic dimension, which should be developed, inter alia, by working closely with relevant economic, financial and developmental organizations. They requested the Permanent Committee of CSCE to integrate more fully the economic dimension into its consideration of tasks facing CSCE.

2. To ensure that CSCE complements efforts by other international and non-governmental organization organizations, the Ministers requested the Permanent Committee to identify practical means of deepening dialogue and expanding cooperative projects with such organizations.

3. They agreed that CSCE should contribute to contacts and dialogue which help to expand mutual understanding of the requirements for sustainable economic development. They also considered practical pursuit of the economic dimension to be an important aspect of the Programme of Coordinated Support for newly admitted States.

4. The Ministers expressed satisfaction with the first session of the CSCE Economic Forum, held in Prague from 15 to 17 March 1993 and welcomed the prospect of the second annual Economic Forum in March 1994. To ensure continuity of the work on the economic dimension, the Ministers agreed to provide permanent support for the Economic Forum and its follow-on activities through the CSCE secretariat operating within existing resources. In this connection, the Ministers decided to designate an existing position for an economic expert to pursue such tasks.

5. They welcomed the Government of Kyrgyzstan's decision to host the first follow-up seminar to the Forum in February 1994. They called upon participating States, the Chairman-in-Office and the CSCE secretariat to cooperate in organizing this and future such meetings.

VI. COOPERATION AND CONTACTS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AS WELL AS WITH EUROPEAN AND TRANSATLANTIC ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

1. The Ministers agreed that to pursue the CSCE objective of a stronger commitment to short- and long-term conflict prevention and crisis management requires improved consultations and coordination with international organizations.

2. They agreed that, to achieve this, CSCE efforts to improve further relations with the United Nations should be continued. The basis will be the "Framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe", and CSCE's recently obtained observer status at the United Nations General Assembly. Furthermore, the Ministers agreed that establishing organized forms for consultations and cooperation with other European and transatlantic institutions and organizations is essential to encourage a sense of wider community, as referred to in the Helsinki Summit Declaration. They also encouraged subregional organizations and arrangements to explore ways of supporting CSCE.

3. The Ministers requested the Chairman-in-Office, assisted by the CSCE Troika and the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to pursue talks with these institutions and organizations with a view to establishing improved arrangements for consultations and for coordination of activities. The Ministers requested the Chairman-in-Office to report to the Committee of Senior Officials on the evolution of these talks and to submit as appropriate proposals for cooperation arrangements.

VII. CSCE STRUCTURES AND OPERATIONS

1. The Ministers reaffirmed that significant enhancement of the political effectiveness and operational capability of CSCE is critical to achieving the goals they have defined for it.

2. They recalled the two mutually supporting forms of action by CSCE: those joint political decisions taken in accordance with consensus rules and direct action through agreed mechanisms activated by a limited number of participating States.

3. To ensure improved capabilities for day-to-day operational tasks of CSCE, the Ministers created a permanent body for political consultations and decision-making in Vienna, the Permanent Committee of CSCE.

4. The Ministers decided that the Permanent Committee should review the relevance and operation of existing mechanisms with a view to increasing their effectiveness.

5. The Ministers also endorsed the decision to establish a CSCE secretariat in Vienna as an important step towards further efficiency in administrative and secretariat support services. Further evolution of CSCE's operational capabilities will be based on the overriding objective of a

non-bureaucratic, cost-efficient and flexible administrative structure which can be adapted to changing tasks.

6. The Ministers considered also problems which have arisen because of a shortage of economic and human resources for CSCE operations, especially preventive diplomacy missions. They decided that the question of providing adequate resources, in the form of expertise as well as of finance, for CSCE to fulfil its promise will be vigorously pursued.

7. Institutional arrangements for political consultation and decision-making:

7.1 In order to enhance the capacity of CSCE to respond to challenges in the CSCE area, the Ministers decided to create a permanent body consisting of representatives of the participating States for political consultations and decision-making in Vienna. The new body will be responsible for the day-to-day operational tasks of CSCE under the chairmanship of the Chairman-in-Office and will meet under the name of the Permanent Committee of CSCE. The Permanent Committee will conduct comprehensive and regular consultations and, when the Committee of Senior Officials is not in session, take decisions on all issues pertinent to CSCE. The Permanent Committee will be responsible to the Committee of Senior Officials, and undertake preliminary discussion of items suggested for the agenda of the Committee of Senior Officials. The Committee of Senior Officials will continue to lay down political guidelines and take key decisions between Council meetings.

7.2 With a view to strengthening the interrelation and complementarity of the CSCE decision-making process in the fields of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building, security cooperation and conflict prevention, the Ministers decided to dissolve the Consultative Committee of the Conflict Prevention Centre as set up by the Paris supplementary document and transfer its competence to the Permanent Committee and the Forum for Security Cooperation in the following way.

7.3 The Permanent Committee will, in addition to the mandate as above, hold the meetings of the participating States which may be convened under the mechanism on unusual military activities.

7.4 The Forum for Security Cooperation will, in addition to current tasks:

(a) Assume responsibility for the implementation of confidence- and security-building measures;

(b) Prepare seminars on military doctrine and such other seminars as may be agreed by the participating States;

(c) Hold the annual implementation assessment meetings;

(d) Provide the forum for discussion and clarification, as necessary, of information exchanged under agreed confidence- and security-building measures.

8. CSCE secretariat. Ministers endorsed the decision by the Committee of Senior Officials to establish a CSCE secretariat in Vienna with an office in Prague. The secretariat will include departments for conference services, administration and budget, Chairman-in-Office support and the Conflict Prevention Centre.

9. Ensuring necessary resources and expertise for CSCE:

9.1 The Ministers agreed that additional efforts must be undertaken to provide financial resources and draw on available expertise, including that provided through non-governmental sources.

9.2 They also expressed concern about continued non-payment of assessed contributions by a large number of participating States. They noted that a cooperative undertaking such as CSCE cannot flourish without mutual support by all participants.

9.3 The Ministers further pledged to make new efforts to identify suitable candidates for a roster to serve on CSCE missions in order to be able to make such candidates available rapidly.

9.4 Recalling the ministerial decision at Stockholm on the need to identify new sources of funding, the Ministers noted the importance of ensuring sufficient resources for CSCE operations, especially those in the field. They instructed the Permanent Committee to submit recommendations to the Committee of Senior Officials for further action as soon as possible.

10. Staffing arrangements for the CSCE institutions. The Ministers have taken note with appreciation of the report of the ad hoc group on efficient management of CSCE resources, approved by the Committee of Senior Officials at its 23rd meeting. Regarding recruitment and appointment for senior CSCE positions, Ministers took the following decisions:

(a) Candidates for the posts of Secretary-General, High Commissioner on National Minorities and director of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension will be nominated by participating States for appointment by the Council;

(b) Positions as heads of the departments within the CSCE secretariat will be subject to open competition. These positions will be appointed by the Chairman-in-Office in consultation with the Secretary-General. Other positions in the CSCE secretariat will be appointed by the Secretary-General, taking into account equal opportunity requirements and the diversity of the CSCE community;

(c) The Director of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension and the High Commissioner on National Minorities will appoint their respective senior staff in consultation with the Secretary-General taking into account equal opportunity requirements and the diversity of the CSCE community;

(d) All CSCE positions will be budgeted for. Whenever possible, participating States may consider seconding their nationals who have been successful in obtaining positions.

11. The Ministers have taken note with appreciation of the report of the ad hoc Group of Legal and Other Experts. The Ministers adopted a decision on legal capacity and privileges and immunities that recommends implementation of the following three basic elements:

(a) The CSCE participating States will, subject to their constitutional, legislative and related requirements, confer legal capacity on CSCE institutions in accordance with the provisions adopted by the Ministers (see 4-C/Journal No. 2);

(b) The CSCE participating States will, subject to their constitutional, legislative and related requirements, confer privileges and immunities on CSCE institutions, permanent missions of the participating States, representatives of participating States, CSCE officials and members of CSCE missions in accordance with the provisions adopted by the Ministers (see 4-C/Journal No. 2);

(c) CSCE may issue CSCE identity cards in accordance with the form adopted by the Ministers (see 4-C/Journal No. 2).

VIII. INTEGRATION OF RECENTLY ADMITTED PARTICIPATING STATES

1. The Ministers commended the steps that had been taken to improve the integration of the recently admitted participating States. They expressed appreciation for the visits to several of these States undertaken by the Chairman-in-Office and recommended that the programme of visits be continued. In this task, the Chairman-in-Office will be assisted by members of the Troika. They requested the Secretary-General to ensure continued effective follow-up of the visits of the Chairman-in-Office to the Central Asian and transcaucasian participating States. In this connection, they welcomed the establishment, since they last met in Stockholm, of permanent representations in Vienna by Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania and Tajikistan and commended the financial support that is being rendered by the Government of Austria to some of these representations. They also emphasized the importance of having all recently admitted participating States represented in Vienna at the earliest possible date.

2. The Ministers underlined the importance of the human dimension in the further integration of the recently admitted participating States. While many of these States are in a difficult period of political and economic transition, the Ministers expressed their expectation that the recently admitted participating States would do their utmost to ensure the implementation in their countries of all CSCE principles and commitments, also in times of crisis. They commended the role played by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension in helping to build democratic institutions in the recently admitted participating States. They requested the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human

Rights in the Human Dimension to intensify its efforts to identify and implement cooperation projects with these States within the framework of the Programme of Coordinated Support. They noted also the important contribution made by the Human Dimension Seminars organized by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension to increased understanding of the problems arising from the process of integration. They agreed on the importance of making full use of the experience gained at these seminars.

IX. RELATIONS BETWEEN NON-PARTICIPATING MEDITERRANEAN STATES AND CSCE

The Ministers, welcoming the further development of contacts between CSCE and non-participating Mediterranean States that share the principles and objectives of CSCE called on the Chairman-in-Office and, as appropriate, the Secretary-General to promote the full use of the exchange of information and views recently agreed upon by participating States.

X. DECLARATION ON AGGRESSIVE NATIONALISM, RACISM, CHAUVINISM, XENOPHOBIA AND ANTI-SEMITISM

1. Recalling their decisions taken at the Stockholm Council Meeting, the Ministers noted with deep concern the growing manifestations of aggressive nationalism, such as territorial expansionism, as well as racism, chauvinism, xenophobia and anti-semitism. These run directly counter to the principles and commitments of CSCE.

2. The Ministers also noted that these phenomena can lead to violence, secessionism by the use of force and ethnic strife and, in their worst instances, to the barbaric practices of mass deportation, ethnic cleansing and violence against innocent civilians.

3. Aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia and anti-semitism create ethnic, political and social tensions within and between States. They also undermine international stability and world-wide efforts to place universal human rights on a firm foundation.

4. The Ministers focused attention on the need for urgent action to enforce the strict observance of the norms of international humanitarian law, including the prosecution and punishment of those guilty of war crimes and other crimes against humanity.

5. The Ministers agreed that CSCE must play an important role in these efforts. The clear standards of behaviour reflected in CSCE commitments include active support for the equal rights of all individuals in accordance with international law and for the protection of national minorities.

6. The Ministers decided to keep this issue high on the agenda of CSCE and therefore decided:

(a) To task the Permanent Committee to study possible follow-up actions;

(b) To invite the High Commissioner on National Minorities, in the light of his mandate, to pay particular attention to all aspects of aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia and anti-semitism;

(c) To request the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in the Human Dimension to pay special attention to these phenomena and to apply resources as necessary on addressing these problems.

XI. DATE AND PLACE OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE CSCE COUNCIL

The fifth meeting of the CSCE Council will be held in Budapest in 1995 at a date to be agreed. The function of the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE will be exercised by Hungary from the beginning of the Summit Meeting on the occasion of the 1994 Budapest Review Conference throughout the 1995 Budapest Council Meeting.

Annex A

The procedures in paragraphs 3, 7, 11, 13 and 14 of the 1991 document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of CSCE are modified to read as follows (all changes have been underlined):

(3) A resource list comprising up to six experts appointed by each participating State will be established without delay at the CSCE Institution.* The experts will be eminent persons, including where possible experts with experience related to national minority issues, preferably experienced in the field of the human dimension, from whom an impartial performance of their functions may be expected.

The experts will be appointed for a period of three to six years at the discretion of the appointing State, no expert serving more than two consecutive terms. Within four weeks after notification by the CSCE Institution of the appointment, any participating State may make reservations regarding no more than two experts to be appointed by another participating State. In such case, the appointing State may, within four weeks of being notified of such reservations, reconsider its decision and appoint another expert or experts; if it confirms the appointment originally intended, the expert concerned cannot take part in any procedure with respect to the State having made the reservation without the latter's express consent.

The resource list will become operational as soon as 45 experts have been appointed.

(7) The mission of experts will submit its observations to the inviting State as soon as possible, preferably within three weeks after the mission has been established. The inviting State will transmit the observations of the mission, together with a description of any action it has taken or intends to take upon it, to the other participating States via the CSCE Institution no later than two weeks after the submission of the observations.

These observations and any comments by the inviting State may be discussed by the Committee of Senior Officials, which may consider any possible follow-up action. The observations and comments will remain confidential until brought to the attention of the Senior Officials. Before the circulation of the observations and any comments, no other mission of experts may be appointed for the same issue.

(11) The CSCE rapporteur(s) will establish the facts, report on them and may give advice on possible solutions to the question raised. The report of the rapporteur(s), containing observations of facts, proposals or advice, will be submitted to the participating State or States concerned and, unless all the States concerned agree otherwise, to the CSCE Institution no later than two weeks after the last rapporteur has been appointed. The requested State will submit any observations on the report to the CSCE Institution, unless all the States concerned agree otherwise, no later than two weeks after the submission of the report.

The CSCE Institution will transmit the report, as well as any observations by the requested State or any other participating State, to all participating States without delay. The report will be placed on the agenda of the next regular meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials or of the Permanent Committee of CSCE, which may decide on any possible follow-up action. The report will remain confidential until after that meeting of the Committee. Before the circulation of the report no other rapporteur may be appointed for the same issue.

(13) Upon the request of any participating State the Committee of Senior Officials or the Permanent Committee of CSCE may decide to establish a mission of experts or of CSCE rapporteurs. In such case the Committee will also determine whether to apply the appropriate provisions of the preceding paragraphs.

(14) The participating State or States that have requested the establishment of a mission of experts or rapporteurs will cover the expenses of that mission. In case of the appointment of experts or rapporteurs pursuant to a decision of the Committee of Senior Officials or of the Permanent Committee of CSCE, the expenses will be covered by the participating States in accordance with the usual scale of distribution of expenses. These procedures will be reviewed by the Helsinki Follow-up Meeting of CSCE.